(c) treating the biological material that contains DNA with a DNA purifying reagent;

(d) purifying the DNA from the remainder of the biological material; and

(e) analyzing the purified DNA;

wherein the lysing reagent is bound to the solid support; wherein the lysing reagent is bound to the solid support and dried to the solid support.

RESPONSE

This is a response to the outstanding final office action, dated August 15, 2001. A petition for a three month extension of time, up to and including February 15, 2002 and a Request for Continued Examination accompanies this response.

35 USC 103

Item 6. The Examiner states that "[c]laims 1-3, 5-6, 11-21, 23-30, 32-33, 37, 39, 41, 45-51, 53-56, 58, 60-62 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Boom et al (5,234,809) in view of Shieh (US Pat. 6,054,039, April 2000)."

It is respectfully pointed out to the Examiner according to the method disclosed in Boom "it is essential to use a chaotropic substance" such as guanidinium (iso)thiocyanate and guanidinium hydrochloride, and urea. See Boom, Col. 3, lines 56-67. Also, see Boom, Claim 3. Thus, the process according to Boom requires the use of highly toxic chaotropic substances such as the aforementioned chaotropes. Sufficiently large amounts of chaotropes are mixed with the biological material (for example in a chaotrope:biological material ratio of 1:18). The lysing reagent disclosed in the instant invention is not the chaotrope disclosed by Boom. The use of